THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, December 29, 1809. No. 1213.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

HOPKINS AND EARL, Philadelphia,
Are preparing to print,

DISCOURSES
ON THE
DISEASES OF CHILDREN,
By N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Honorary member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Lecturer in Medicine, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be comprised in one vol. 8vo. and will treat both of the acute and chronic diseases of children.
2. It will be printed on a fine paper, and with a new and distinct type.
3. It will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents in boards.

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NOW IN THE PRESS,
LONDON DISSECTOR;
OR
SYSTEM OF DISSECTION,

practiced in the hospitals and lecture rooms of the metropolis; explained by the clearest rules, for the use of students, comprising a description of the human body, as they appear on dissection; with directions for their demonstration. To this American edition, will be added, the Ruyschian art and method of making preparations to exhibit the human body, illustrated with a representation of the Quicksilver Tray and its appendages.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be handsomely printed and delivered to subscribers at one dollar twenty-five cents, neatly bound. To non-subscribers the price will be one dollar fifty cent. The London edition sells for one dollar thirty-seven and an half cents.

Any person desirous of becoming a subscriber to the above medical works, will please to send their names to JOSEPH PARKER, Book-seller in Pittsburgh. *Dec.* 14, 1809.

Just Published and for Sale, by
JOSEPH PARKER,
BOOKSELLER, *in PITTSBURGH,*
A SERMON, called
"The Star in the East."

This Sermon, after rapidly passing several editions in England, has already, within a few months in this country, reached the ninth edition. It presents to the Christian reader a new and extraordinary view of the Redeemer's Kingdom, in the eastern parts of the world, and has therefore become very celebrated in Europe and America.—*Price 25 cents.*

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Reflection upon the Administration of Justice in Pennsylvania.—Price 37 1-2 cents.

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Essay on the Climate of the United States.—Price 31 1-4 cents.

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JOSEPH PARKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia a variety of Religious, Classical and English School Books, amongst which are Scott's Bible, an improved version of the New Testament, the Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. Charles Buck, in 3 vols. and Simpson's Plea. Also, *Stationary*, as ledgers, blank and ruled books of all sizes, pewter inkstands, sand boxes, slates and pencils, &c. &c. *Dec.* 4, 1809.

Joseph Parker,

Has for Sale, at his Bookstore, The
Assembly's Missionary Magazine,
OR
Evangelical Intelligencer.

Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound and in monthly publications—which he constantly receives from W. P. Farrand, editor.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1809.

JOSEPH PARKER,

INFORMS the Inhabitants of the Western Country, that subscriptions to the *Evangelical Intelligencer*, will be thankfully received at his Bookstore, which will be delivered to subscribers in monthly publications, at 25 cents per number, or 3 dollars a year. Those also, who have formerly been subscribers, will receive their numbers at the same rate, without charge for carriage.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has opened in Market Street, next door to the Pittsburgh Hotel, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Queensware,

and will also keep a constant supply of

Brighton Iron and Castings.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 1809.

FOR SALE,
At the WAREHOUSE *of the Subscriber,*
A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
Pepper and Ginger,	French Brandy
Chocolate,	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809.

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Robert Killen*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of February next, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM MINIKAN, } *Admrs.*
JACOB BELTZHOOVER, }
Pittsburgh, *December* 7, 1809.

LAST NOTICE
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND PATRONS OF
"*THE COMMONWEALTH.*"

THE subscriber having disposed of the Printing Office and Establishment of "The Commonwealth" to *Mr. Benjamin Brown*, one of the editors of the "Washington Reporter," he requests all persons indebted to him for subscriptions, advertisements, handbills, or other printing, to come forward with as little delay as possible, and discharge their respective accounts. A punctual attention to this notice will much oblige

E. PENTLAND.

Dec. 13, 1809.

FOR SALE,
Yellow Creek Salt Works,

SITUATE on the state road leading from Steubenville to Lisbon. The works are at this time considerably productive, and at a small expence can be made much more so—The situation for Store and Tavern is unequalled in the county.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Three adjoining sections of Land

situate on said road, about two and an half miles from the Ohio river, embracing some valuable improved land, and some excellent seats for water works on Big Yellow Creek.—On these sections, it is supposed, there are several large bodies of Iron Ore. This last described property is very valuable. Enquire at the Works. *Dec.* 3, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,
MERCHANT TAYLOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours, and informs them and the public in general that he has on hand some of the best

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

with some of the most fashionable Waistcoating, suitable for the present season. Those who may please to employ him may rely on having their work done in the latest and most approved fashions, and neatest manner.

He takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid attention to his former publication, to recollect that articles in his line cannot be purchased without cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1809.

N. B. Four or Five Journeymen wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Washington County, ss. } In the Common Pleas of October Term, 1809.

ON the petition of George Crawford, praying for the benefit of the insolvent debtors laws, it is ordered by the Court, that the first day of the next term be appointed for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and that there shall be made a publication in one of the Pittsburgh newspapers.

In testimony of the aforegoing rule I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at Washington, the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1809.

ALEX. MURDOCK, *Proth'y.*

THE SUBSCRIBER
Intending to decline Business in Pittsburgh,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
His Stock, consisting of ready made
Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

DOCUMENTS,
Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States.

(Continued from our last.)

The following are the papers referred to in Mr. Smith's letter, published in our last.

[A]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Canning, dated London Oct. 10, 1808.

"At our first interview (on the 29th June) verbal communication was not discountenanced, but commanded: For after I had made myself understood as to the purpose for which the interview had been requested, you asked me if I thought of taking a more formal course, but immediately added that you presumed I did not, or that the course I had adopted was well suited to the occasion. My reply was, in substance, that the freedom of conversation was better adapted to our subject, and more likely to conduct us to an advantageous conclusion, than the constraint and formality of written intercourse, and that I had not intended to present a note. At the second interview (on the 22d July) it did not occur to me that I had any reason to conclude, and certainly I did not conclude, that verbal communication had not continued to be acceptible as a preparatory course, and it was not until the third interview (on the 29th July,) that it was rejected as inadmissible."

[B]—Extract—From Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney, Nov. 22, 1808.

"It is highly improbable that I did not (as you say I did not) assign to you as the motive of the wish which I then expressed, by persuation, that written communications are less liable to mistake than verbal ones; because that consideration is sufficiently obvious, and because the whole course and practice of office is in that respect, so established and invariable, that I really could not have supposed the assignment of any specific motive to be necessary to account for my acquiring a written statement of your proposals previous to my returning an official answer to them.

"I had taken for granted all along that such would, and such must, be the ultimate proceeding on your part, however you might wish to prepare the way for it by preliminary conversations."

(C) Extract of a letter from Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, dated Washington, July 21, 1809.

"Neither the present time nor, the occasion will afford me a favorable opportunity for explaining to you the grounds and reasons upon which I conceived I had conformed to his majesty's wishes; and to the spirit, at least, of my instructions upon that subject, or indeed would any vindication of my conduct (whatever I may have to offer) be of any importance further than as it might tend to show that no intention existed on my part to practise any deception towards the government of the United States."

From the same, to the same, dated Aug. 14, 1809.

"Under these circumstances therefore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of Jan. which formed but one part of his instructions to me, in the formal manner required. I considered that it would be in vain for me to lay before the government of the United States the dispatch in question, which I was at *liberty* to have done *in extenso* had I thought proper. But as I had such strong grounds for believing that the objects of his majesty's government could be attained, though in a different manner, and the *spirit*, at least, of my *several* letters of instructions be fully complied with, I felt a thorough conviction on my mind, that I should, be acting with conformity with his majesty's wishes and accordingly concluded the late provisional agreement on his majesty's behalf, with the government of the United States.

"The disavowal by his majesty is a painful proof to me that I had formed an erroneous judgment of his majesty's views and the intention of my instructions; and I have most severely to lament that an act of mine (though unintentionally) should produce any embarrassment in the relations between the two countries."

—

MR. JACKSON TO MR. SMITH.
WASHINGTON, 23d Oct. 1809.

SIR,

The letter which you did me the honour to address to me on the 19th inst. was delivered to me on the following day. I shall, without the loss of time transmit it to my court, where the various and important considerations which it embraces will receive the attention due to them. In the interval, I would beg leave to submit to you the following observations, as they arise out of the communications that have already occurred between us.

In fulfilling a duty which I conceive to be due to my public character, I have never suggested, or meant to suggest, that the mode of negociating prescribed by you on this particular occasion—an occasion selected for the purpose of removing existing differences—was otherwise objectionable, than as it appeared to me, to be less calculated, than it does to you, to answer the professed purpose of our negociation.

It was against the general principle of debarring a foreign minister, in the short space of one week after his arrival, and without any previous misunderstanding *with him*, from all personal intercourse, that I thought it right to protest. Since however I find by your letter that it is not intended to apply that principle to me, I will only observe, that in the case which you mention to have occurred between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinckney, the conferences were held, under an expectation at least on the part of the former, of their leading to a written communication, whereas in ours, I, from the beginning, stated that I had no such communication to make. There is also this essential difference between the two cases, that Mr. Pinckney was charged to convey an important proposal to his majesty's government, the particulars of which it might be very material to have correctly stated, whilst the object of that part of my conversation to which you seem to attach the most importance, was to say, that I was NOT charged to make any proposal whatever.

It could not enter into my view, to withhold from you an explanation, merely because it had been already given, but because, having been so given, I could not imagine, until informed by you that a repetition of it would be required at my hands. I am quite certain that His Majesty's government having complied with what was considered to be the substantial duty imposed upon it on this occasion would, had this been foreseen, have added to the proofs of conciliatory good faith already manifested, the farther complacency to the wishes of the United States of adopting the form of communication most agreeable to them, and of giving through me the explanation in question. I have therefore no hesitation in informing you, that his majesty was pleased to disavow the agreement concluded between you and Mr. Erskine, because it was concluded in violation of that gentleman's instructions, and altogether without authority to subscribe to the terms of it. These instructions, I now understand by your letter, as well as from the obvious deduction which I took the liberty of making in mine of the 14th, instant, were at the time, in substance made known to you; no stronger illustration therefore can be given of the deviation from them which occurred, than by a reference to the terms of your agreement.

Nothing can be more notorious than the frequency with which, in the course of a complicated negociation, ministers are furnished with a gradation of conditions on which they may be successively authorised to conclude. So common is the case which you put hypothetically, that in acceeding to the justice of your statement, I feel myself impelled to make only one observation upon it, which is that it does not strike me as bearing upon the consideration of the unauthorised agreement concluded here inasmuch as in point of fact Mr. Erskine had no such graduated instructions. You are already acquainted with that which was given, and I have had the honour of informing you that it was the only one by which the conditions on which he was to conclude were prescribed. So far from the terms, which he was actually induced to accept, having been contemplated in that instruction, he himself states that they were substituted by you in lieu of those originally proposed.

It may perhaps be satisfactory that I should say here that I most willingly subscribe, on this occasion, to the highly respectable authority which you have quo-

ted, and I join issue with you upon the essentials which that authority requires to constitute a right to disavow the act of a public minister.

It is not immaterial to observe on the qualification contained in the passage you have quoted—as it implies the case of a minister concluding *in virtue of a full power*. To this it would suffice to answer that Mr. Erskine had no full power; and his act consequently does not come within the range of your quotation, although it cannot be forgotten that the U. States have, at no very distant period, most freely exercised the right of withholding their ratification from even the authorised act of their own diplomatic agents, done under the avowed sanction of a full power.

I conceive that what has been already said establishes beyond the reach of doubt or controversy, that his majesty's minister did violate his instructions, and the consequent right in his majesty to disavow an act so concluded. That his majesty had strong, and solid reasons for so doing will appear not only from his instructions having been violated, but from the circumstance that the violation of them involved the sacrifice of a great system of policy deliberately adopted and acted upon in just and necessary retalliation of the unprecedented modes of hostility resorted to by his enemy.

There appears to have prevailed throughout the whole of this transaction a fundamental mistake, which would suggest that his majesty had proposed to propitiate the government of the United States in order to induce it to consent to the renewal of the commercial intercourse between the two countries—as if such had been the relations between Great Britain and America, that the advantages of that intercourse were wholly on the side of the former—and as if any arrangement, whether commercial or political, his majesty could condescend to barter objects of national policy and dignity for permission to trade with another country.

Without minutely calculating what may be the degree of pressure felt at Paris by the difference in the price of goods whether landed at Havre or at Hamburg, I will, in my turn, appeal to you in judgment, sir, whether it be not a strong and solid reason, worthy to guide the councils of a great and powerful monarch; to set bounds to that spirit of encroachment and universal dominion which would bend all things to its own standard? Is it nothing in the present state of the world, when the agents of France authoritatively announce to their victims "that Europe is submitting and surrendering by degrees," that the world should know, that their is a nation which by the Divine goodness so strongly appealed to in the paper to which I allude, is enabled to falsify the assertion? Is it not important at such a moment, that Europe and America should be convinced, that, from whatever countries honorable and manly resistance to such a spirit may have been banished, it will be found in the sovereign of the British nation and in the hearts of his subjects?

As to the precautions taken in England to insure from injury upon this occasion the citizens of the United States, and which appear to you to be even yet insufficient. I am confident that in every doubtful case the usual liberality of our tribunals will be exercised in determining upon the circumstances of it; and it was at Mr. Pinckney's express requisition, that additional instructions were given to the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers to extend to vessels trading to the colonies, plantations and settlements of Holland, the same exemptions from capture and molestation, as was granted to vessels for any of the ports of Holland.

On the subject of return cargoes from these ports, I must observe, that altho' it was intended to prevent as far as practicable the inconvenience likely to be created by the unauthorised agreement made here in April last, yet it was not and could not be intended to obviate all possible inconveniences even such as might have arisen if no such such agreement had ever been made.

If an American vessel had sailed from America for Holland in time of profound peace, or in time of war, the ports of Holland not being, at the date of sailing, under blockade, it might yet have happened that in the period between the commencement of such voyage, and the arrival of the vessel at the port of destination, a blockade might have been established before that port. The vessel arrived would, in that case, have been warned not to enter the port, and would have been turned away with the loss of the whole object of the voyage. This would be no extraordinary hardship and would afford no legitimate ground of complaint.

The order in council is far less strict than such a blockade would be, for as much as it provides for the original voyage, commenced in expectation of being admitted to the port of destination, by permitting the entry into the ports of Holland; and it is no just ground of complaint, that it does not superadd to that permission the liberty to re-export a cargo of the enemy's goods or produce.

I beg leave briefly to recapitulate the substance of what I have had the honor to convey to you as well in a verbal, as in written communications.

I have informed you of the reasons of his majesty's disavowal of the agreement so often mentioned; I have shewn them in obedience to the authority which you have quoted, to be both strong and solid, and such as to outweigh, in the judgment of his majesty's government, every other consideration which you have contemplated; I have shewn that that agreement was not concluded in virtue of a full power, and that the instructions, given on the occasion, were violated.

Beyond this point of explanation, which was supposed to have been attained, but which is now given, by the present letter, in the form understood to be most agreeable to the American government, my instructions are prospective—they look to substituting for notions of good understanding, erroneously entertained, practical stipulations on which a real reconciliation of all differences may be substantially founded, and they authorise me, not to renew proposals which have already been declared here to be acceptable, but to receive and discuss any proposal made on the part of the U. States, and *eventually* to conclude a convention between the two countries. It is not, of course, intended to call upon me to state as a preliminary to negociation, what is the whole extent of those instructions; they must, as I have before said, remain subject to my own discretion, until I am able to apply them to the overtures, which I may have the honor of receiving from you.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, sir,
Your most obedient humble serv't.
F. J. JACKSON.

The Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, December 29, 1809.

*** It being proposed to establish a *Society of Mutual Benefit and Union*, such gentlemen as are desirous of promoting or becoming members of a society of that nature, are invited to attend a meeting which will be held at the house of WILLIAM EICHBAUM, Front street, on Thursday the 4th of January, at half past six o'clock in the evening. Dec. 28.

The collector of the port of New-Orleans, a fellow of the name of Brown, has lately disappeared, leaving a defalcation in his accounts of upwards of $.100,000.

AMUSEMENT.

Christmas times are said to be proper occasions for mirth and relaxation from care. We therefore present the following to our readers for their entertainment.

FROM THE TICKLER,

A paper of considerable humour printed in the city of Philadelphia.

EBULLITIONS OF IGNORANCE,

Condensed and Rectified.

Felloe-shittisens,

De oder gufenors of Benncilfaney yewst do go ant see de legkisslaydure, loike men, put I dinks it ist moar betterer unter my atminishtrayshun, do too oderwise; I derefore sent my sendimends, und Mr. Billew's sendimends, Mr. Frenklin's sendimends, de sendimends of all my priffey gownsellers und poart of gondroll. Derefore my speedtch, loike *Turbey's ledder*, gums '*hopbing.*' Dis ist vat I galls zimbliszidy of manners als vell als zimbliszidy of dinking.

You meed, felloe-shittizens, ad a dime ven our relayshuns mit Europa ar as deep unt interesting as my old *tan-bits*. De hosdile nayshuns foight away loike teffils, unt haf gut off de traid do de West-Inties, unt oder blaices vere ve yewst do sent gow-skins do.

Bud led us leaf dese fellers do foight oud dere pattles, und dake a beep ad hoam. Our dreshury ist full; dat ist a fine ding—Simon lofes de monish, unt loikes do douch 1,3 hunnert, dirtydree thalers, unt 33 cents, every dree mondts. Hauses, parns, haysdacks unt oarshits, ar pillding efery vere. Tomesdick mannyfagderees of viskey, gin, flauer, unt bodadoes, flourisch loike all de vorldt. We haf got large shod mannyfagdorees at Fillurdelifee vere dey maek shod for do shoad de grows unt plackpirts fon our gornfelds. Chonny Torsey maiks flore-glodds for geepen de haus gleen; unt dey haf a gweens wair bottery, vere dey maik a gread sighd of *bots mit one hantel*. Den we rais a liddle gotton, wool, (for dere's a gread many sheps) some *hemb*, for Tuane unt his dimmeygrats, flax for shirdts, schifdts unt glouts—mit, oh tear krayshus! a tamt deal of *ledter*. Dese, my felloe-shittisens, are burdey dings do dink of.

In de var vich I maid on de marshal of de Unidet Stades, I was not so lugkey as I doat I shut pee. My man cheneral Pright bud a kaurd at de tore of de foart Riddenhaus, unt durnt away de marshal, but at last he schlibpt in, unt den I baid de monish. Cheneral Pright unt 8 men, 'de leasdt wordey of hoom I shud be broud do gall my broder,' were ketcht unt glapt in shail, triet, gonvicktet, unt sendencet do fine unt imbrisonmendt. But de bresident bardont em all, unt so I viil say no moar apoud it.

De militz of our stade are *nople* fellurs—one hunnert tausent stdrong—dey oney vant officiers, arms, unt tisseybline to pe goot soldshurs.

De laws vat ve maid ar so many, dat de law pooks git so pig dat nobotty gan garry em, unt it dakes a tamt leng hedted fellur do dell vat de law ist. Derefore I dink it wud pe petterer to maik all de laws unt subplemendts into vone law—unt vat a tamt pig law dat wud pe!!

Unt den de chudges dont unterstant de stadute laws alige—vone saiys dis ding, unt toder saiys dat ting ist de law—now I wands de law to pe all alige—'spose you bass a law, teglaring dat chudges musdt dink vone like de ander.

Ah, bud apof all law gif me de arpydrashun law dat ist de ding for my mony. A man can ket de arpydraitors haf snapt, unt den he can ket chustice *jist als he bleases*. In Longester it toes ferry vell; but in Fillurdellfee, vere dere ist so many tamt lawyurs, dey most alwais apbeals; bud ven dey gums to unterstant de pewtees of de arpydrayshun law, dey vill led apbeals alone.

Vat you dinks, 'spose ve akree not te hang aney moar murtering roakes, bud lock em up, unt maik em work bis dey tie? Dat vill s fe five boundts do de gaunty, vere he is to pe hangt, unt gif de bublic de pennyfit of his vork so lang als he lifs. Aney ding to earne an honist benny.

Morral virdoo is anoder fine ding; I winsch you wud mint it doo. Bud Mr. Billew gan dell you all apoud it; for dere ist no man breadtshes moar apoud mordalidy unt dem kint of dings, dan he, aldo' he pragdises dem so littel als his naypurs. Unt I vant you to dink apoud buplic skools; for hat dere peen sitch skools ven I vas a liddel poy, I shud not now pe galt de '*ging of Icknorantz.*'

De lant officiers, Chonny Cochran unt ret-nost Antrew Borter, haf peen as pissy als pees, bud ar far pehint de pissness.—But dey ar giefer fellurs—Chonny rides pewtiful bowedry on me, unt Antrew's nose ist petter dan a tark landern; so I vill anser for dere koot pehafeuer.

Dere ist anoder ding vat I vants you to mint. De gharder of de Penk of Bennsilfaney vill tie in apoud dree yeers; de stade oans a gread many sheers, and Mr. Billew oans sum in it doo. I hoab you vill mint your eyes unt bush forwarts, for ef you wont gif em a new gharter, Mr. Billew unt his frendts shud know it dat dey mout sell out.

I haf suberskriped for 35 tausent thaler wordt of stock in de Fillurdellfee Penk; unt pawt oder stock, amounding do 47 tausent, 7 hunnert unt 9 thaler, unt 71 ct.

De tepardmendt of agkounts vill dell you vat dey haf peen apoud—you vill see dat dey haf kot moar monish den ve sall vant dis year. Unt den de akt for maiking de beepels bay inderest upon inderest for monish tue for lant battents, has so skeert em, dat dey haf baid into de dreshury 2 hunnert unt 64 tausent, 7 hunnert unt 5 thalers, unt 92 cent!!! Vat fine mills dat wud pillt! Unt dere ist a koot teel of monish do gom in yet. Ah! how I loikes do daak apoud de monish!

In de egseegushun of de varyus unt imbordant drusts gommidted do de legkisslaydure, I bromis a faidful *cooper*-ashun in all meshures bramodif of de buplic goot.

SIMON SCHNEIDER.

Von de ballace '*Di Ignoranza*'
dis 7th Dec. 1809, unt of our
reign de 1st.

Mr. Jefferson, in some of his messages to Congress, expressed great uneasiness and fear at having an overflowing Treasury, and pointed out a variety of methods to get rid of the surplus money. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will shew, that Mr. Jefferson's fears were groundless, and that instead of having a full treasury, the expenditures of the present year have exceeded the receipts in the sum of *one million three hundred thousand dollars*, and for the coming year there will be a deficit of *three millions of dollars*. A question would, therefore, naturally arise, what has caused this embarrassment in our finances? It is answered, by referring to the acts of Congress for two or three years back, and the mean and dastardly policy pursued by the administration towards foreign nations.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 8th December, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the finances, was received and read.

It appears that the amount of duties, after deducting the expences of collection, was, in 1807, 26,126,648
Debentures deducted 10,067,191

In 1808. Total amount, 10,581,559
Debentures (on account of the embargo) only 249,396

10,332,163

Amount in the three first quarters of 1809—about 10,000,000
Debentures in consequence of re-exportations, principally of colonial produce —about 3,500,000

6,5000,000

The disbursement for the present year are calculated to exceed the receipts about one million three hundred thousand dollars, and for the coming year about three millions. The Secretary recommends a LOAN of FOUR MILLIONS.

He also states that the present provisions of the non-intercourse law are totally insufficient, and recommends for considerations the "ALTERNATIVE" of reinstating THE EMBARGO with all its SUPPLEMENTS, or the REMOVAL of all LEGAL RESTRICTIONS UPON COMMERCE. [It is said, that the administration, *at the present moment*, is inclined to the latter system.]

Mr. SCULL,

I am not certain, but it seems to rest in my memory that some years ago, a plan was proposed for totally abolishing in Pittsburgh that dangerous and inhuman practice of firing guns in the night, at Christmas and New Year. It, however, appears, to the disgrace of the place, that no means have been for this purpose adopted and carried into effect; and that it is continued to an alarming extent.

Is it a light thing, sir, that the citizens in general should be deprived of that refreshing repose which is necessary for restoring strength to the constitution after the toils of the past, and fitting it for the discharge of the occupations of the following day? Is it a light thing, or consistent with humanity, that those, whose infirmities and misfortunes render few the hours of sleep, should be robbed even of these so precious, and called back from imaginary scenes of happiness (of which only they are permitted to partake) to brood over scenes darkened by adversity and despair? Is it consistent with humanity that the tender anxious mother, nearly exhausted with watching and a fatiguing attendance upon her sick child, should not only find it bereft of its rest, but herself of the consolation of the balmy repose she might enjoy during its slumbers?—May we not find some most useful citizen at the crisis of a dangerous disease, roused from a sleep, the last hope of his physicians, friends and relatives, by the terrifying report of fire arms, his fever and delirium returning with renovated power, and all prospects of recovery vanishing: or, having become convalescent, relapsing for want of that quiet and rest proper for his restoration. Nay, those who are paying the last solemn offices and mournful tribute of affection and respect around the couch of the lately dead, are not permitted to enjoy their grief and vent their heart-rending sorrow undisturbed. And for what are the rights of social love thus broken in upon, protection abridged, and the duties of humanity and benevolence dispensed with and violated? To gratify the fiend-like disposition of a few blackguard boys (of a larger or smaller growth) who are committing or qualifying themselves for the commission of the highest crimes! It is an alarming circumstance, and which ought to command the serious attention of parents, masters, and guardians, that indulgence on such days and occasions tends to confirm an opinion in young persons, that they are then free of all legal and moral restraint, and at perfect liberty to act as they please. Such an opinion, received and inculcated, is of the most pernicious tendency.

Let me next, sir, bring to your view the danger attending this practice to those engaged in it, as well as to others who may be passing along the streets, or in other exposed situations. How great must be the risk from the chance of bursting of many of the pieces brought out in the worst order and corroded with rust, as as well as from the ignorance of many of the persons using them and the customary manner of loading on such occasions.

How many lose their lives by the careless and unskilful management of fire arms? May not a large wadding forcibly rammed down give a mortal wound? I myself have seen at a sham-battle, where a large body of troops were engaged, an officer of horse badly wounded in the neck, at a considerabe distance, by the wadding of a musket: and it is but a very few years since a man in Westmoreland county, with a wife and a number of small helpless children, was mortally wounded by the wadding of a gun shot into his bowels (at Christmas or New Year) and in a few hours afterwards died; for which the person from whose gun the fatal wadding was supposed to be discharged was tried (if I recollect right) and an indictment found against him for MURDER.

I would respectfully ask, if the magistrates and other peace officers ought not to exert themselves to carry the laws we have into execution, until others, prescribing a more exemplary punishment, can be obtained.

A Friend to Order.

MR. SCULL,

Please give insertion in your useful paper to the following.

To the Editor of the MIRROR, a paper printed at Erie.

SIR,—In a perusal of your paper, under date of the 7th of December, I found in it a publication against the Harmony Society, evidently tending to produce in the public mind, unjust notions and opinions, against that institution; and more particularly against the Rev. George Rapp, who is the head of their religious establishment. From the nature and tenor of your publication, you must either be grossly ignorant of the rules, principles, and state of the Society, and of the character of Mr. Rapp, or wickedly disposed, to injure and crush an institution, that has for its sole end the promotion of love, virtue, religion, and a decent and independent living for the different members who compose it. Whether your abuse proceeds from wickedness, or ignorance, I am unable to determine, but it is more charitable to suppose the latter, and even then you have incurred a sin, that will require more than common abrutions, to cleanse you of, because as an editor you become the vehicle of the passing tidings of the times, the historian of the day, you have justly the right to censure and applaud where it is due; and as the character or conduct of men, is the most sacred of worldly considerations, the most scrupulous and delicate regard to truth ought to be observed, before the ignominious sentence of condemnation is pronounced; in this you have shamefully erred from the duty of an editor, of a good member of society, and of a christian, in passing even your own wise judgment, without the colour of evidence or truth, against Mr. Rapp and Society, who have done more practical benent to the public and themselves in a short residence of four years, than the columns of the Mirror would do (unless greatly changed) in a century to come.

Now, sir, I will in some degree, analize your slanderous paragraph, and if you are not wholly insensible to the solemn impressions of truth and reason, convince even yourself how false and absurd it is on the very face of it. You first say, "of all the petty monarchies within our recollection, and of which modern history furnishes an account, none perhaps is more rigidly despotic or better calculated to savagize the manners and propensities of its subjects than the government of the mis-called Harmony Society, in Butler county." If by a voluntary association of men and families, rich ones and poor ones, for the purpose of bettering their condition in life, each contributing by their mutual exertions to the common aid of all, and to enjoy in peace and happiness their religion, morality, and the fruits of their conjoint labour, without distinction of titles or persons, then is there monarchy in Harmony; if the steady pursuit of industry, virtue, morality, and a punctual attendance on the ministration of the gospel four or five times a week, has a tendency to corrupt the manners and propensities of a people, then is there danger they will be corrupted in Harmony.

Again you say, "the leading principles by which they are governed in their worldly pursuits are primarily monarchial, or what we republicans term martial law." It would seem here that you are as ignorant of the distinguishing features of distinct governments in their abstract principles, as of the government of the Harmony Society; to speak of a monarchy and a government administered by martial law as convertible; we republicans down the water think, write and speak of them as essentially different; we dislike them both as much as you can do; many of us also know the principles of the Harmony Society, even in their practical application, and we have not discovered in them any thing resembling either; crowned heads, grades, and titular appendages are as remote from their principles, as they are repugnant to the constitution of the American government; there has been no executions or punishments, either by shooting, hanging, or even flagelation; nay, on the contrary, any discontented or disaffected member, may quit the society, no constraint or force is used to detain him; where then is monarchy and martial law?—And again you say, "their monarch Rapp and his council have as complete an ascendency over the people, as the despot Bonaparte has over the peasantry of France and tyrannizes over them pretty much in the same way." And again, "they are aroused in the morning like hounds to the chase, by the help of the horn." Here you use the word hounds as a term of comparison and reproach. Is the sound of the horn criminal only when used by the huntsman? Can it not be applied to any useful purpose, and is there any thing degrading to use it as a signal to convene people together at a certain time and place, to work or other purposes? You may with as much propriety call the courts of the 6th District, judges, lawyers, jurors and suitors a pack of hounds, because at the sound of the horn they proceed to the court-house and engage in the several duties assigned them. It would next appear, by the third division I have made of your vile paragraph, that Mr. Rapp has exercised as many cruelties, tyrannies and oppressions, towards the people of Harmony, as Bonaparte has to the peasantry of France. Pray, sir, upon what evidence or authority have you made this impudent and false assertion? Was it upon your own view or derived from others? Neither.—Then why compare Mr. Rapp to Bonaparte? Is there a single trait in his character or act of his life, that will justify the comparison? a man whose time is entirely devoted to the inculcation of christian principles to the little flock that have made him their ecclesiastical herdsman; recluse from the world, whose empire is not beyond Harmony, and only there to inculcate love and religion, not by the sword, or the hand of force, but by examples of morality and rational enucidations of the principles of christianity as contained in the gospel. If the practice of these virtues and humble pursuits by Mr. Rapp, will justify a comparison with him who has set at nought the laws of God and man, let him have it. And if to live happy, free from oppression, and upon principles of love and friendship towards each other, be the state of the peasantry of France, then are they like the people of Harmony. I conceive it now unnecessary to make any further reply to the residue of your observations on this Society, some of them are so absurd and ridiculous as to carry disbelief (even to the veriest old woman in the country) at first blush. I do now most friendly caution you to let these people alone, do not disturb them, you may print on till domesday, and they will not say as much of you as you have already said of them, and the next tour you make from Erie via Harmony to Pittsburgh, if the only scrap of editorial matter which you pick up by the way, be a lump of calumny, much better to have staid at home and employed your talents in composing a treatise on piscatory government, and by your aqueous researches produced to the world, the important discovery, what fish in the lake is most like Bonaparte. From your friend, and to whom you are a stranger.

VERITAS.

Butler, 18th December, 1809.

Joseph Parker,

BOOKSELLER, *Pittsburgh.*

Respectfully informs the Gentlemen of the Bar, that he has just received another supply of

LAW BOOKS,

amongst which are several very late American Reporters. At the same time received *The Life of Petrarch*, in 2 vols by *Mrs. Dobson.* First American from the seventh London edition. *Dec.* 28, 1809

Two or Three Journeymen

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recommenced business at No 4, south Front Street, *Philadelphia*, offers his services to his friends and the public, as a

Commisson Merchant,

For the Purchase or Sale of all descriptions of

Merchandize and Real Estate

From his long experience in business, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, and pledges himself that every exertion shall be used for their interest.

He has for Sale, several valuable Houses and Lots in the City and County of Philadelphia; Also, a number of valuable Tracts of Land in the Western Counties of this State, which he offers for Cash—on Credit—or exchanged for Merchandize.

ALSO,

A well secured ground rent of about Seven Hundred Dollars, payable half yearly, on a Lot of Ground in a central situation.

He is laying in a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Looking Glasses, &c.

Which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES STOKES.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

The partnership of

DENNY & FOSTER,

WILL dissolve by mutual consent on the 31st inst. all persons indebted to said partnership will please make payment before the 1st day of February next. to either of the subscribers, as no longer indulgence will be given Those who have accounts against the subscribers will please present them for settlement.

E. DENNY,
Wm. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1809

N. B. E. Denny will continue the business as usual at the old stand.

Expected Daily, a supply of

SMITH AND LITTLE'S

EASY INSTRUCTOR

OF

SACRED HARMONY,

designed for Singing Societies and Schools.

ZADOK CRAMER.

December 27, 1809

John Dickinson, } In the Court of Common
vs } Pleas of Venango county,
Salmon Fuller, } March Term.

BY virtue of a writ of Domestic Attachment issued out of the aforesaid Court, will be sold by public vendue on the first Monday in February next, in the Town of Franklin, 250 acres of land, situate in Conewango township, being part of a tract of land on which John Portman lives, on the north-west corner, bounded by lands of the Holland Company on the north, on the east by Charles and William Maclay, on the south by Frederick Waldow, and on the west by James Portman

All persons having demands against the said Salmon Fuller, will present them to the subscribers who are appointed trustees by the Court.

JOHN ANDREWS
DANIEL JACKSON, } *Trustees*
JOSEPH MEAD,

December 21 1809

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 8th day of January next, the following described property, viz.

Lot No 118, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by Liberty street, Pitt street, Penn street, and by lot No 117, containing 60 feet in front, and 240 feet back, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Fowler, Edward Butler, Alexander Fowler and James O'Hara.

Also, all the interest of Samuel Beatty in and to 100 acres of land in Pine township, be the same more or less, bounded southwardly by lands of Gen. John Wilkins, westwardly by lands of James Willoughby, northwardly by lands of John O'Hern, and eastwardly by lands of Gen. Wilkins. There are about two acres cleared, on which is erected one square log house in an unfinished state. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Beatty.

Also, 50 acres of land, be the same more or less, there are about 30 acres cleared, on which are erected two houses and one cabbin (in Mifflin township) bounded by lands of Thomas M'Mullen northwardly, westwardly by lands of Robert Estins, southwardly by Robert James and William James, eastwardly by John Stepler. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Pinkerton. All which will be sold by me.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 22, 1809.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran, Chopped Rye*, and *Corn.*

Five Shillings cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered before the 15th of November next. Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

BY mutual consent, the partnership of THOMAS BRACKEN & JAMES BRICELAND, merchants, trading under the firm of *Bracken* and *Briceland*, will dissolve on the 1st April, 1810. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, otherwise all accounts unpaid at that time, will be put into the proper officers hands for collection; those who have demands against said firm will present them for settlement to

THOMAS BRACKEN.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1809.

For Sale, at their Store in Market Street, a handsome assortment of *Merchandize*, suitable for the approaching season; also, *Salt* by the barrel or less quantity.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn and Country Linnen at market price, will be taken for the above goods, or in payment of outstanding debts.

ENTERED with the subscriber, Woodranger, a dun coloured Mare, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, shod all round, trots, and a sorrel mare Colt, with a blaze in its face, belonging to said mare. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, December 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N B Cloth left with mr George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks

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Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,

SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z C. has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail

TO BE RENTED,

The *Dwelling House* and *Garden*, lately occupied by Mrs. Jane Butler. Enquire of

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

DEBTORS and CREDITORS of the estate of the late William Thompson, Esquire, of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for an adjustment of their accounts.

The dockets and official papers of the deceased, are in the hands of Joseph Phillips, Esquire, of St. Clair township

ENOCH WRIGHT, } *Extrs.*
WM. WILKINS, }

December 5, 1809.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

Pittsburgh Hotel,

SIGN OF THE

GLOBE.

J. N. BLAIR (widow of the late Doctor Blair, of Washington.)

INFORMS the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Travellers, that she has open, as an INN for their reception, those commodious and elegant buildings, formerly occupied by *Mr. Spencer*, corner of Market and Second Streets.

As it is the anxious wish as well as interest of J. N. Blair to render her Inn worthy of this place (Pittsburgh) and as deserving of public patronage, as any similar establishment in the United States; she has in furniture, decorations of her apartments, contents of cellars, extent of stables, selection of waiters, domesticks, hostlers, &c. consulted the convenience and comfort of those who may honor her house with their custom.

J. N. BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1809.

☞ *BOARDERS by the week will be thankfully received.*

DrROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,

IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,

PITTSBURGH.

Doct^r ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, *etc.*

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Doct^r Robertsons

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, *etc.*

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

DrRobertsons

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, *etc.*

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Doct^r ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

Preice Two Dollars.)

A safe (and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc.*

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Butley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, *etc.*

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut. *D*avis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

*Mr. D*enham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—*Dr.* Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. *D*yott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—*Dr.* Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.
Boston—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John Dabney, post master.
Baltimore. { *Dr.* E. Ducatel, Market street; *Dr.* Love, Market space, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville. Conrad & Co.
Charleston. S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by *Mr.* Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice, It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per dozen.

N. B. At the same palce may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the groce, dozen or single Box.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of *Mr.* BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, *6th Dec.* 1809.

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price 1 Dollar and 25 Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated *Dr.* Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services from him. It would be however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which *Dr.* Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom, In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy, complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions of the face, where they arise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses, and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and leading characters shew the great excellence of this medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and whenever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.